

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 808.

THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Herrings, Mackerel and Cheese.

100 BOXES SMOKED HERRINGS,
10 Barrels No. 1 Boston Mackerel,
50 Boxes Cheese for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Bagging, Cotton Ties and Rope.

15 BALES HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING,
2,000 Lbs. Iron Cotton Ties, various patents,
20 Coils Rope, Manila and Hemp.
For sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
January 27, 1868.

THE DRUG STORE

Kilgore & Cureton

Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
Jan 6, 1868.

GARDEN SEEDS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

A large supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of every variety of Seeds,
Peas, Beans, &c.,
White and Red Onion Sets,
Clover Seed, &c., &c.
For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE,
January 13, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jno. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent of Social Studies.
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. H. Pignet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batts, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Poole, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

COOKING STOVES,

OF THE SEVERAL AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.

D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Spear's" Anti-Burn Cooking Stoves, which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.
REPAIRING promptly executed.

Under the Mansion House Building,
March 25, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Robert Shaw & Son,

Third Door from the Mansion House.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.

Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales,

COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.

R. SHAW,
W. E. SHAW.

Oct. 14, 1867.

A HALES,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

If your Watch needs Repairing,
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Just take it into HALES' shop,
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year.
When it is used with proper care,
He will do it as low as it can be done,
And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

B. M. Presson,

Keeps everything in the Family Grocery line, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
February 19, 1868.

Catawba English and Classical

HIGH SCHOOL,

NEWTON, N. C.

The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in January next. No pains are spared in fitting pupils thoroughly for the best Colleges in the country, and in giving them a thorough business education. Special attention is given to MATHEMATICAL TRAINING. Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$9 to \$22.50 in currency.

Board in families from \$8 to \$12 per month; in clubs at about half these prices.

For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, Newton, N. C.

S. M. CLAPP, A. B.
Dec. 9, 1867.

Piano Tuning.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that I am prepared to tune and repair Pianos, Violins, Guitars, etc., at the lowest rates and shortest notice.

Call at R. F. Davidson's Furniture Store,
Feb. 2, 1868 Impd EDWARD VOERGE.

Setting Out Trees.

A London builder says that if people planting orchards would give orders to mark the north side of the trees with red chalk before they are taken up, and when set out to have the trees put in the ground with their north side to the north, in their natural positions, a larger proportion, it is said, would live; as ignoring this law of nature is the cause of many transplanted trees dying. If the north side be exposed to the south, the heat of the sun is too great for that side of the tree to bear; therefore, it dries up and decays.

THE CROPS.—The tables in the report of agriculture for January show the average yield per acre of the crops of 1867. There is a marked reduction in Georgia, the Carolinas in corn and Virginia in wheat. The average of winter wheat exhibits an increase in some of the Southern States; in North Carolina of forty per cent.

QUALITY OF WOOL INFLUENCED BY FEED.—Sheep prefer upland pasture, and a great variety. It has been proved that the pasture has a greater influence than climate on the fineness of the wool. Fat sheep yield heavier and coarser fleeces. The fine fleeces of Western Pennsylvania, when taken to the prairies of Western Illinois, in the same latitude, will, in a few years, change their character. The quality of fleece, and the size of the sheep will increase, but the fineness of the wool will not be retained. Sweet or upland herbage is the best for fine wool.—*National Agriculturist.*

EXCELSIOR.

The Etina Life Insurance Company,

(Col. E. A. OSBORNE, Agent at Charlotte.)

Has proved itself to be one of the solid Institutions of this country. It was Chartered in May, 1819, more than 48 years ago, and has survived and flourished until January, 1868, after paying all losses promptly, and to the large amount of \$17,485,394.17; and at the Office of the General Agent in Raleigh has been paid \$25,000 to widows and orphans in the past two years.

The Official Record for the year 1867 is gratifying to the 45,000 policy holders.

Income for the year past,	\$5,000,000
Assets well Secured,	8,000,000
New Members Insured,	16,000

The rapid growth of this institution shows that where it is well known and its system of operations understood, it is a favorite and highly favored Company. The Officers and Managers have neither the time or taste to notice some of the unjust and malicious attacks made by one or two rival Companies.

By referring to the Report of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts it will be seen that the Etina's ratio per cent of expenses is less than that of any other Company, and that the ratio per cent of increase in assets is greater than any other Company, and more than 4 times the average of the 42 Companies reported.

By insuring in the Etina you get nearly twice the amount of insurance for the same amount of money that you would by insuring in an all Cash Company. For instance a man has just \$100 to spare annually for Life Insurance and no more. He wants it to buy all the insurance he can possibly get in a first class Company. He buys \$5,000 in an all Cash Company and \$10,000 in a Note Company (50 per cent note). Now suppose the man dies the first year, his family gets \$5,000 from an all Cash Company, and \$9,000 from a Note Company—Note being deducted. S. T. of Kingston, N. C., insured in the Etina in 1865 for \$1,000. He paid in cash \$166 and note \$166. A few months after he died and his family received \$10,000 less his note. Here I will state that only one Note is ever deducted from the Policy, though the party may have lived many years. The dividends present an accumulation of Notes, and are returned regularly to the party insuring. Had he insured in an all Cash Company and paid \$166 his family would have received only \$5,000. This shows a difference of nearly \$5,000 in favor of the Etina.

Persons contemplating insurance will find it in their interest to investigate the advantages of the Etina.

W. H. CROW,
Office Raleigh, N. C., Gen'l Ag't for the State.
Col. E. A. Osborne,
Local Agent at Charlotte, N. C.
January 27, 1868

North Carolina Land Agency.

Having acquainted myself with Gen. J. D. Imboden, of the City of Richmond, Va., to whose card below I refer the public, for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I invite those persons in the State, having such property for sale, to address me at Reidsville, N. C., and steps will be taken, at once, to call the attention of Northern capitalists to all such property.

D. W. COURTS.

Virginia Central Land Agency.

I have very recently perfected the organization necessary to conduct, on the largest scale, the business of selling

Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces & Water-Powers.

My partner, Col. R. J. Page, is in charge of our office in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have Associates of the highest respectability and responsibility.

And for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I am associated with D. W. Courts, Esq., of Reidsville, for many years State Treasurer of N. C. The facilities this Agency offers for the sale of Lands are not surpassed in the South. In regard to Mines of all kinds, I have made contracts with parties in the cities North of this, to purchase and to lease, and to prospect, especially, with this country and Europe, securing to me the widest possible field of operations, and in this city I have the aid and services of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Col. William Gilman, for the prompt analysis of all minerals that may be sent to me—thus determining the value of all mines, before they are offered for sale.

TERMS.—For selling lands, five per cent commission on all sales actually made, but no charge whatever, unless a sale is effected. For Mines, an additional contingent fee, the subject of contract in each case, and payable out of proceeds of sale.

Reference is made to public men generally throughout the State, with most of whom I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted.

Feb. 3, 1868 3m J. D. IMBODEN.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law—Special Term, Dec. 1867.

D. G. Maxwell vs. E. S. Wright—J. S. Phillips vs. H. P. Ackerman.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in these cases are non-residents of the State, and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, in the said State, commanding them personally to be and appear at the next term of this Honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1868, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the attachment in this case, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiffs' debt and costs, and execution issue accordingly for the same.

Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law at Charlotte, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1867, and in the 92d year of American Independence.

Issued February 17th, 1868.
607-5w [adv. \$10] E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk.

The Flowers Grape.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 30, 1868.

I drop you an item of history in connection with the Flowers Grape. This grape which is now so anxiously sought after and extensively cultivated for wine-making, is a native of Robeson county, N. C., and was discovered prior to 1816, by William Flowers (known as *Piper Billy*) in Flowers Swamp, from whence it derives its name. In 1816 Mr. Giles Williams, who is now living, visited the parent vine, for the purpose of obtaining cuttings or plants. The vine then had the appearance of being ten or twelve years old. The precise spot where this famous grape was first discovered is sixteen miles South of Lumberton, N. C. From this one parent vine many thousands of plants have been carried to all parts of the country, North and South, and the Flowers Grape of Robeson county is now competing with standard grapes of the old countries. Many thousands of plants and cuttings of this grape are now shipped by Express and on the Railroads every Winter, by the citizens of Robeson county, N. C., where this grape is now more extensively grown than in any other part of the United States.

Among the many excellences which this grape has to commend it to wine-makers, besides making the best wine in the world, is the time of ripening and the fact that the entire crop ripens at one time, and never fall from the vines until destroyed by frost. They must have been frozen before they fall. Very light frosts do not cause them to fall. This grape commences ripening in September, and first changes slowly from its green state to a dark red or brown color, and continues a gradual change until fully ripe. When the last of this reddish color disappears around the stem, the grape being coal black which is proof of its being quite ripe. The stem itself is one marked peculiarity which distinguishes this from any other grape; as the stem enters the grape it branches into three prongs, like a tripod, which reach near the centre of the fruit, and never give way or pull out till the grape is fully ripe. Wine makers who engage in the business extensively will find this best grape, and while they use the Suppermore, and other varieties, and have to employ force to pick and work them, when these are finished up they find the Flowers' all hanging on the vines, waiting after all other varieties have been gathered.

Worked, so that the hands may not be idle, but can just be changed over to the Flowers vineyard, when the best wine will be made last.

Very respectfully,
(Wilm. Journal.) T. S. MEMORY.

Judge Nelson has delivered in the Supreme Court at Washington, the unanimous decision of that body in the Georgia and Mississippi cases. It is a very lengthy and exhaustive opinion, and declares that the court has no jurisdiction in cases of a political character between the general government and individual States. In effect it gives to Congress complete supremacy in the political affairs of the country.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867.

R. F. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger.

Original Bill.

It appearing upon affidavit that the defendants in this cause are non-residents of this State, publication is ordered to be made, for six weeks, in the Charlotte Democrat, notifying said defendants, L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur, or the Bill will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte.

Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868.
806-5w [adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867.

J. M. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger.

Original Bill.

It appearing upon affidavit that the defendants in this cause are non-residents of this State, publication is ordered to be made for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants, L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Keblinger, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte.

Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868.
806-5w [adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Equity, Full Term, 1867.

Thos. H. Breen and Wife vs. John Robertson and Wife and others.

Petition for Sale of Land for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Robertson and wife Rebecca, D. D. Oates and S. M. Lowrie, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th Feb. '68.
806-5w [adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

B. M. PRESSON,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

and Dealer in Family Supplies,

Trade Street, under the Mansion House,

AT THE SIGN OF THE "ELEPHANT."

Lard! Lard!! Lard!!!

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

By recent arrival a very superior lot of Lard at

N. C. CONVENTION.

The following proceedings took place in the Convention on Saturday, 15th, on some important subjects:

DISTILLATION OF GRAIN PROHIBITED.

Mr. Welker's ordinance, prohibiting the distillation of grain, was reached. The question recurred on a motion to postpone indefinitely, made by Mr. McDonald of Chatham. The vote was taken upon the motion to postpone, which resulted: yeas 26, nays 31—not a quorum voting.

Mr. Rich then moved, as the former vote was illegal, to lay the whole matter on the table. The yeas and nays were called and the vote stood: yeas 39, nays 55.

Mr. Colgrove moved to amend by inserting "November, 1868," instead of "January, 1869." Carried.

Mr. Welker moved to strike out the provision in relation to imprisonment. Carried.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the ordinance, as amended, and it was adopted.

BILL OF RIGHTS—THE STATE DEBT.

The question recurred upon section 6th, pledging the faith of the State against the repudiation of the old State debt.

Mr. Tourgee said there was an evident disposition (unintentional, of course,) to misrepresent him. If any one presumed to differ with them on this matter, he was called a repudiator. He had not taken grounds for such a measure. He only contended that the debt of an old State, that had completely lost its State organization, should not be assumed by the new State now coming into existence.

Mr. Jones of Washington, said the gentleman intended to make this Convention a marked era in his history. He (Tourgee) seemed determined to impress upon this body his code of morals and his own peculiar philosophy. Mr. Jones then drew a parallel between that gentleman and the famous Knight of Wind-mill notoriety. Mr. Jones adverted to the great losses the State had incurred during the war, saying that though she had lost her wealth and her former high rank among other States of the Union, yet she still clung to, and intended to keep, her honor unsullied and unstained. Mr. Jones wished to know of the gentleman, if Congress recognized this as a State, with certain boundaries, how did he get the idea that this was not a State? In 1861 this State became a part of a *de facto* government; and her political relations to the Federal government were merely suspended during the existence of that *de facto* government. When the South felt unable to carry on the struggle and the war ended, our functions as a State and a part and parcel of the government were resumed. Every line of the reconstruction acts, all the language of Congress, treat each one of these rebellious States as a State with its civil functions suspended. Hence, those reconstruction acts were to provide a government for those States, until we frame a Constitution and provide a civil government for the State. Mr. Jones said the measures of those gentlemen were nothing more or less than rank repudiation, and notwithstanding the ingenuity of their arguments, all the waters of the ocean could not wash out the damning blot.

Mr. McDonald endeavored to speak, but was ruled out of order by the Chair, and he took his seat, saying he was always ruled out of order.

After some little talking, Mr. McD. was allowed to occupy the floor, and the gist of his remarks was that Mr. Tourgee had convinced him that section 6 had no business in the Constitution.

Mr. Rodman said he wished to say only a few words in regard to Mr. Tourgee's allusion to our institutions in regard to slavery. That institution existed in the Northern States before it did here, and when abolished there, it was on account of the unprofitableness of the institution, not on account of morality. And the slaves that should have been emancipated by the laws of those States, were brought down South and sold. Mr. R. characterized Mr. Tourgee's theory as a feeble and second hand imitation of that of certain men in the French Revolution. He would not follow in the wake of those revolutionary steps. He would never turn his back upon the example and teachings of those ancestors whom he revered, as he wished his posterity to respect him. This was a new era, a conflict between capital and labor, and he trusted in God that the laborer would fare as well in this conflict as he did in the old.

Mr. Heaton closed the debate in favor of the section, and concluded his remarks by calling the previous question.

The call was sustained, the section put on its passage, and the vote stood: yeas 71, nays 9.

The following is the section of the Bill of Rights as adopted:

SEC. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State unimpaired, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Sections 25 to 33, inclusive, of the Bill of Rights, were adopted.

Mr. Durham moved to insert an additional section, to come between sections 33 and 34, to read as follows:

"The Caucasian and African races are distinct by nature and color; therefore, all inter-marriages between the Caucasian, or white race, and the African, or black, are forever prohibited."

Mr. Durham called the yeas and nays, and the Secretary had commenced to call the roll, when Mr. Sweet arose and said that as he, at the time the amendment was offered, was entitled to the floor, on a privileged question, he would now move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Durham called the yeas and nays on that motion. The House refused to grant them.

Mr. Durham said his was an amendment to the bill itself, and not to any section, and that if it was laid on the table, it would carry the whole bill with it. He was not surprised to see the Radicals resort to every dodge to shirk going on record in this matter. But if they did shirk it, he would show to the people that they did so in the face of all parliamentary law and justice.

The Chair decided the point against Mr. D. Mr. Sweet's motion to table was then put and carried, *viva voce*.

Intemperance as a Disease.

The theory that intemperance is a disease, which has been maintained in a lecture delivered by Dr. Parrish, of the Asylum for Inebriates in Delaware county, Pa., lately noticed in our columns, has no doubt a good deal of truth in it. It may be, as the lecturer contends, a hereditary disease, or implanted by the mother in administering remedies to her infant, or may be acquired as other diseases are, through improper diet, &c. But when Dr. Parrish maintains that the victims of this disease "can no more help it than they can help an attack of the cholera, yellow fever or consumption," that it is "a very bad habit to denounce it as a crime, to rate it among the vices," he teaches, in our opinion, what is false in fact, and most demoralizing and vicious in tendency. If we admit the authority of divine revelation, drunkenness is a crime and a vice, and human laws, not less than divine, treat the drunkard as a responsible moral agent.

There is no tribunal of justice in the land which would presume to admit